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Ringer's and Dextrose Injection

DEFINITION

Ringer's and Dextrose Injection is a sterile solution of Sodium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Calcium Chloride, and Dextrose in Water for Injection. It contains, in each 100 mL, NLT 323.0 mg and NMT 354.0 mg of sodium (Na) [equivalent to NLT 820.0 mg and NMT 900.0 mg of sodium chloride (NaCl)], NLT 14.9 mg and NMT 16.5 mg of potassium (K) [equivalent to NLT 28.5 mg and NMT 31.5 mg of potassium chloride (KCl)], NLT 8.20 mg and NMT 9.80 mg of calcium (Ca) [equivalent to NLT 30.0 mg and NMT 36.0 mg of calcium chloride ($\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)], and NLT 523.0 mg and NMT 608.5 mg of chloride (Cl) [as sodium chloride (NaCl), potassium chloride (KCl), and calcium chloride ($\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)]. It contains NLT 95.0% and NMT 105.0% of the labeled amount of dextrose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$). It contains no antimicrobial agents.

[NOTE—The potassium, calcium, sodium, and chloride ion contents of Ringer's and Dextrose Injection are approximately 4, 4.5, 147.5, and 156 mEq/L, respectively.]

IDENTIFICATION

• A.

Sample solution: Nominally 50 mg/mL of dextrose from a suitable volume of Injection in water

Analysis: Add a few drops of *Sample solution* to 5 mL of hot alkaline cupric tartrate TS.

Acceptance criteria: A copious red precipitate of cuprous oxide is formed.

• B. [IDENTIFICATION TESTS—GENERAL \(191\)](#): Meets the requirements of test A under *Calcium*, and test A under *Chloride*.

• C. **SODIUM**: The sample imparts an intense yellow color to a nonluminous flame.

• D. **POTASSIUM**: The sample imparts a violet color to a nonluminous flame. Because the presence of small quantities of sodium masks the color, screen out the yellow color produced by sodium by viewing through a blue filter that blocks the emission at 589 nm (sodium), but is transparent to emission at 404 nm (potassium). [NOTE—Traditionally, cobalt glass has been used, but other suitable filters are commercially available.]

ASSAY

• **CALCIUM**

[NOTE—Concentrations of the *Standard solution* and the *Sample solution* may be modified to fit the linear or working range of the atomic absorption spectrophotometer.]

Lanthanum chloride solution: 88.45 g/L of lanthanum chloride prepared as follows. Transfer a suitable quantity of lanthanum chloride to an appropriate volumetric flask. Add 50% of the final flask volume of water. Carefully add 25% of the final flask volume of hydrochloric acid. Mix, and allow to cool. Dilute with water to volume.

Calcium stock solution: 1 mg/mL of calcium (Ca) prepared as follows. Transfer 499.5 mg of primary standard calcium carbonate to a 200-mL volumetric flask, and add 10 mL of water. Carefully add 5 mL of diluted hydrochloric acid, and swirl to dissolve the calcium carbonate. Dilute with water to volume.

Standard solutions: 0.010, 0.015, and 0.020 mg/mL of calcium (Ca) prepared as follows. To three separate 100-mL volumetric flasks, each containing 5.0 mL of *Lanthanum chloride solution*, add 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mL, respectively, of *Calcium stock solution*. Dilute the contents of each flask with water to volume.

Sample solution: Transfer 20.0 mL of Injection to a 100-mL volumetric flask containing 5.0 mL of *Lanthanum chloride solution*. Dilute with water to volume.

Blank: Transfer 5.0 mL of *Lanthanum chloride solution* to a 100-mL volumetric flask and dilute with water to volume.

Instrumental conditions

(See [Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy \(852\)](#).)

Mode: Atomic absorption spectrophotometry

Analytical wavelength: Calcium emission line at 422.7 nm

Lamp: Calcium hollow-cathode

Flame: Air–acetylene

Analysis

Samples: *Standard solutions, Sample solution, and Blank*

Plot the absorbances of the *Standard solutions* versus the concentration, in mg/mL, of calcium, and draw the straight line best fitting the three plotted points. From the graph so obtained, determine the concentration (*C*), in mg/mL, of calcium in the *Sample solution*.

Calculate the quantity (mg) of calcium (Ca) in each 100 mL of Injection taken:

$$\text{Result} = C \times D \times F$$

C = concentration of calcium in the *Sample solution*, as determined from the graph (mg/mL)

D = dilution factor of the *Sample solution*, 5

F = conversion factor for each 100 mL of Injection, 100 mL

Acceptance criteria: 8.20–9.80 mg of calcium (Ca) in each 100 mL

• **CHLORIDE**

Sample solution: Transfer 10 mL of Injection into a conical flask. Add 10 mL of glacial acetic acid, 75 mL of methanol, and 3 drops of eosin Y TS.

Titrimetric system

Mode: Direct titration

Titrant: 0.1 N silver nitrate VS

Endpoint detection: Visual

Analysis

Sample: *Sample solution*

Titrate, with shaking, with *Titrant* to a pink endpoint. Calculate the amount, in mg, of chloride (Cl) in each 100 mL of Injection taken:

$$\text{Result} = V \times N \times D \times F$$

V = volume of *Titrant* consumed by the *Sample solution* (mL)

N = actual normality of the *Titrant* (mEq/mL)

D = dilution factor of the *Sample solution*, 10

F = equivalency factor, 35.45 mg/mEq

Acceptance criteria: 523.0–608.5 mg of chloride (Cl) in each 100 mL

• **DEXTROSE**

Sample solution: Transfer a volume of Injection containing 2–5 g of dextrose to a 100-mL volumetric flask. Add 0.2 mL of 6 N ammonium hydroxide, and dilute with water to volume.

Analysis

Sample: *Sample solution*

Determine the angular rotation in a suitable polarimeter tube (see [Optical Rotation \(781\)](#)).

Calculate the percentage of the labeled amount of dextrose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) in the portion of Injection taken:

$$\text{Result} = [(100 \times a)/(l \times \alpha)] \times (1/C_U) \times (M_{r1}/M_{r2}) \times 100$$

a = observed angular rotation of the *Sample solution* (°)

l = length of the polarimeter tube (dm)

α = midpoint of the specific rotation range for anhydrous dextrose, 52.9°

C_U = nominal concentration of dextrose in the *Sample solution* (g/100 mL)

M_{r1} = molecular weight of dextrose monohydrate, 198.17

M_{r2} = molecular weight of anhydrous dextrose, 180.16

Acceptance criteria: 95.0%–105.0%

• **POTASSIUM**

Solution A: Suitable nonionic wetting agent (1 in 500)

Solution B: 10.93 mg/mL of sodium chloride in water

Standard stock solution: 100 µg/mL of potassium in water prepared as follows. Dissolve 190.7 mg of potassium chloride, previously dried at 105° for 2 h, in 50 mL of water. Transfer the resulting solution to a 1-L volumetric flask, and dilute with water to volume.